

In a clinical trial for people with a certain kind of ALL whose cancer has returned or didn't respond to treatment¹

BLINCYTO[®] was proven to help people live longer¹

In a study of 405 adults with ALL, 271 were treated with BLINCYTO[®] and 134 with chemotherapy. People on BLINCYTO[®] lived nearly twice as long* compared to people on chemotherapy.¹

A guide for patients and caregivers

*7.7 months (median overall survival) with BLINCYTO[®] vs 4.0 months with chemotherapy. Median overall survival is defined as the length of time from the start of treatment to when half of the patients in a treatment group are still alive.^{1,2}

ALL, acute lymphoblastic leukemia.

WHAT IS BLINCYTO[®] (blinatumomab)?

BLINCYTO[®] is a prescription medicine used to treat adults and children with:

- B-cell precursor acute lymphoblastic leukemia (ALL) in remission when only a small number of cancer cells remain in the body (minimal residual disease)
- B-cell precursor ALL that has come back or did not respond to previous treatments

ALL is a cancer of the blood in which a particular kind of white blood cell is growing out of control.

IMPORTANT SAFETY INFORMATION

What is the most important information I should know about BLINCYTO[®]?

- **Call your health care provider or get emergency medical help right away if you get any of the symptoms listed below:**
 - **BLINCYTO[®] may cause serious side effects that can be severe, life-threatening, or lead to death, including:**
 - **Cytokine Release Syndrome (CRS) and infusion reactions.** Symptoms of CRS and infusion reactions may include: fever, tiredness or weakness, dizziness, headache, low blood pressure, nausea, vomiting, chills, face swelling, wheezing or trouble breathing, and skin rash.

Please see additional Important Safety Information, including **Boxed WARNINGS** and Medication Guide, for BLINCYTO[®] on pages 13–14.

 **BLINCYTO[®]**
(blinatumomab) for injection
35 mcg single-dose vial

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What's next

Finding out your **acute lymphoblastic leukemia (ALL)** did not go away or has returned after **chemotherapy** can be overwhelming. You may wonder what's next.^{3,4}

If this sounds like you, you may have options. Speak to your doctor about BLINCYTO[®], an **immunotherapy** treatment that may be right for you. Now read on to get to know BLINCYTO[®].³



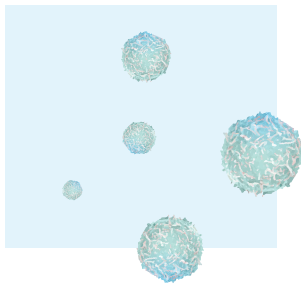
IMPORTANT SAFETY INFORMATION

- **Call your health care provider or get emergency medical help right away if you get any of the symptoms listed below:**
 - **BLINCYTO[®] may cause serious side effects that can be severe, life-threatening, or lead to death, including:**
 - **Neurologic problems.** Symptoms of neurologic problems may include: seizures, difficulty in speaking or slurred speech, loss of consciousness, trouble sleeping, confusion and disorientation, loss of balance, headache, difficulty with facial movements, hearing, vision, or swallowing, and tremors.
 - Your health care provider will check for these problems during treatment with BLINCYTO[®]. Your health care provider may temporarily or completely stop your treatment with BLINCYTO[®] if you have severe side effects.

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What's different about immunotherapy

BLINCYTO[®] is an **immunotherapy**.¹ It is different from **chemotherapy** because it engages your immune system to find and destroy cancer cells.²



There are other differences too. For example, a clinical study compared BLINCYTO[®] and chemotherapy. The study showed that common side effects of chemotherapy, like nausea and vomiting, occurred in a smaller percentage of patients treated with BLINCYTO[®].^{5,6,*}



*The rates of nausea and vomiting with BLINCYTO[®] were 19% and 12%, respectively. The rates of nausea and vomiting with chemotherapy were 42% and 24%, respectively.⁶

IMPORTANT SAFETY INFORMATION

Who should not receive BLINCYTO[®]?

- Do not receive BLINCYTO[®] if you are allergic to blinatumomab or to any of the ingredients of BLINCYTO[®].

What should I avoid while receiving BLINCYTO[®]?

- Do not drive, operate heavy machinery, or do other dangerous activities while you are receiving BLINCYTO[®] because BLINCYTO[®] can cause neurological symptoms such as dizziness, seizures, and confusion.

Please see additional Important Safety Information, including **Boxed WARNINGS** and Medication Guide, for BLINCYTO[®] on pages 13–14.

BLINCYTO[®] helped people live longer¹

In a study of 405 adults with ALL, 271 were treated with BLINCYTO[®] and 134 were treated with chemotherapy.¹

People on BLINCYTO[®] lived **nearly twice** as long^{1,*}

7.7 months (median overall survival*) with BLINCYTO[®] vs 4.0 months with chemotherapy.¹

What's more, when treated early after first **relapse**, people on BLINCYTO[®] had a median survival of 11.1 months vs those on chemotherapy who had a median survival of 5.5 months.⁷

Just remember, for people who relapsed or did not respond to treatment, once on BLINCYTO[®], they lived longer than those on chemotherapy.^{1,7}



*Median overall survival is defined as the length of time from the start of treatment to when half of the patients in a treatment group are still alive.²

IMPORTANT SAFETY INFORMATION

Before receiving BLINCYTO[®], tell your health care provider about all of your medical conditions, including if you or your child:

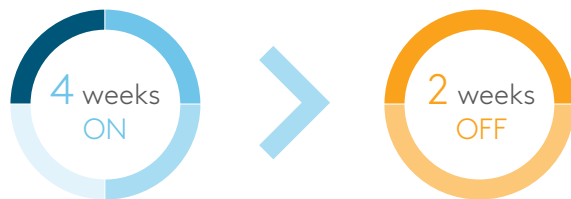
- have a history of neurological problems, such as seizures, confusion, trouble speaking or loss of balance
- have an infection
- have ever had an infusion reaction after receiving BLINCYTO[®] or other medications

Please see additional Important Safety Information, including **Boxed WARNINGS** and Medication Guide, for BLINCYTO[®] on pages 13–14.

How you'll receive BLINCYTO®

BLINCYTO® is given by a continuous **intravenous (IV) infusion** into your vein. Dosing of BLINCYTO® occurs in cycles. One cycle is 4 weeks of infusion followed by at least 2 weeks without infusion.¹

Your first BLINCYTO® dosing cycle^{1,*}



In the study of BLINCYTO®, most people got 1 or 2 cycles. Your doctor will decide how long you will need to stay on treatment.¹



*The time intervals for receiving your BLINCYTO® doses are 24 hours, 48 hours, or 7 days. Your doctor may customize your dosing intervals, dosing cycle, and time-off cycle to meet your needs.¹

IMPORTANT SAFETY INFORMATION

Before receiving BLINCYTO®, tell your health care provider about all of your medical conditions, including if you or your child:

- have a history of radiation treatment to the brain, or chemotherapy treatment
- are scheduled to receive a vaccine. You should not receive a “live vaccine” within 2 weeks before you start treatment with BLINCYTO®, during treatment, and until your immune system recovers after you receive your last cycle of BLINCYTO®. If you are not sure about the type of vaccine, ask your health care provider.

Please see additional Important Safety Information, including **Boxed WARNINGS** and Medication Guide, for BLINCYTO® on pages 13–14.

Preparing for and getting treatment



BLINCYTO[®] treatment starts in the hospital to monitor for and treat any serious reactions to the medicine. You will be given a medicine to help reduce the likelihood of **infusion** reactions.^{1,8}

A hospital stay of 9 days is recommended for the first cycle. For the second cycle, a stay of 2 days is recommended. After these stays, your doctor will help you decide when you can go home. You will continue BLINCYTO[®] with a small portable pump. The medicine will need to be refilled every 1–7 days by a healthcare professional.¹ Call your healthcare provider right away if you have any problems with your pump or the alarm sounds.



IMPORTANT SAFETY INFORMATION

Before receiving BLINCYTO[®], tell your health care provider about all of your medical conditions, including if you or your child:

- are pregnant or plan to become pregnant. BLINCYTO[®] may harm your unborn baby. Tell your health care provider if you become pregnant during treatment with BLINCYTO[®].

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Receiving BLINCYTO® at home

You got the good news that you can go home. If your doctor decides you're ready to go home with BLINCYTO®:

- Talk to your healthcare provider about whether your **IV** bag will be changed at an outpatient center or by a home healthcare provider
- Call your doctor if you experience any problems or side effects
- Do not change the settings on your pump, even if the alarm sounds. Any setting changes may cause a dose error⁸
- If you are having any problems with your pump, or pump alarm sounds, contact your healthcare provider immediately⁸
- Keep BLINCYTO® and all medicines out of the reach of children



IMPORTANT SAFETY INFORMATION

Before receiving BLINCYTO®, tell your health care provider about all of your medical conditions, including if you or your child:

- If you are able to become pregnant, your health care provider should do a pregnancy test before you start treatment with BLINCYTO®.
- Females who are able to become pregnant should use an effective form of birth control during treatment with BLINCYTO®, and for 48 hours after your last dose of BLINCYTO®.
- are breastfeeding or plan to breastfeed. It is not known if BLINCYTO® passes into your breast milk. You should not breastfeed during treatment with BLINCYTO® and for 48 hours after your last dose.

Please see additional Important Safety Information, including **Boxed WARNINGS** and Medication Guide, for BLINCYTO® on pages 13–14.

Possible side effects⁸

BLINCYTO[®] may cause serious side effects, including:

- **Infections.** BLINCYTO[®] may cause life-threatening infections that may lead to death. Tell your health care provider right away in case you develop any signs or symptoms of an infection.
- **Tumor Lysis Syndrome (TLS).** TLS is caused by the fast breakdown of cancer cells. TLS can be life-threatening and may lead to death. Tell your healthcare provider right away if you have any symptoms of TLS during treatment with BLINCYTO, including: nausea and vomiting, confusion, shortness of breath, irregular heartbeat, dark or cloudy urine, reduced amount of urine, unusual tiredness, muscle cramps.
- **Low white blood cell counts (neutropenia).** Neutropenia is common with BLINCYTO[®] treatment and may sometimes be life-threatening. Low white blood cell counts can increase your risk of infection. Your health care provider will do blood tests to check your white blood cell counts during treatment with BLINCYTO[®]. Tell your health care provider right away if you get a fever.
- **Abnormal liver blood test.** Your health care provider will do blood tests to check your liver before you start BLINCYTO[®] and during treatment with BLINCYTO[®].
- **Inflammation of the pancreas (pancreatitis).** Pancreatitis may happen in patients treated with BLINCYTO[®] and corticosteroids. It may be severe and lead to death. Tell your health care provider right away if you have severe stomach-area pain that does not go away. The pain may happen with or without nausea and vomiting.
- Your health care provider will do blood tests during treatment to check for side effects.

The most common side effects

- The most common side effects of BLINCYTO[®] include:
 - Fever
 - Reactions related to infusion of the medicine such as face swelling, low blood pressure, and high blood pressure (infusion-related reactions)
 - Infections
 - Headache
 - Low red blood cell count (anemia)
 - Low white blood cell count (neutropenia)
 - Low platelet count (thrombocytopenia)

These are not all the possible side effects of BLINCYTO[®].

Call your health care provider for medical advice about side effects. You may report side effects to FDA at 1-800-FDA-1088.

Resources for you

Doctor discussion guide: This guide will help you talk to your doctor about BLINCYTO[®]. It contains a list of FAQs.

Post-discharge: what you need to know: Fill out this form when you leave the hospital and continue BLINCYTO[®] at home. It contains important contacts and additional information.

Treatment tracker: This calendar helps you keep track of scheduled appointments and bag changes.

Medical information card: Fill out this medical information card. You can keep your important healthcare contact information in one place here.

Go to www.blinicyto.com/patient/rr/ to download these helpful tools.



IMPORTANT SAFETY INFORMATION

- **Tell your health care provider about all the medicines you take, including prescription and over-the-counter medicines, vitamins, and herbal supplements.**

BLINCYTO[®] may cause serious side effects, including:

- **Infections.** BLINCYTO[®] may cause life-threatening infections that may lead to death. Tell your health care provider right away in case you develop any signs or symptoms of an infection.

Please see additional Important Safety Information, including **Boxed WARNINGS** and Medication Guide, for BLINCYTO[®] on pages 13–14.

With personalized solutions, Amgen SupportPlus is here to help

AMGEN[®] Support⁺



Amgen[®] Nurse Partners*

Dedicated Amgen Nurse Partners will be with you along the way to offer supplemental support and information about resources to help you access your prescribed Amgen medication.



Financial Support

Every patient has unique needs. Amgen SupportPlus is here to provide financial support information and resources, regardless of your current financial situation or the type of insurance you have.



Amgen SupportPlus

CALL 866-264-2778 Monday to Friday, 9:00 am to 8:00 pm ET, or visit www.AmgenSupportPlus.com to learn how Amgen can help.



*Amgen Nurse Partners are only available to patients who are prescribed certain Amgen products. They are not part of your treatment team and do not provide medical advice, nursing, or case management services. Amgen Nurse Partners will not inject patients with Amgen medications. Patients should always consult their healthcare provider regarding medical decisions or treatment concerns.

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Your care team

Healthcare providers may be only one part of your support network. Your loved ones will be a huge help on your treatment journey.

Friends and family want to be there for you but may not know how. Let them know it's okay to ask questions and check in with you. And remember, you can ask for help too. They are there for you.

In addition to your personal caregivers, there are patient support groups that can provide invaluable support throughout the treatment process such as The Leukemia & Lymphoma Society at lls.org.

You may also want to reach out to the American Cancer Society at cancer.org.

Adolescents and young adults may want to check out stupidcancer.org.



These third-party resources are for your information only. Amgen[®] does not endorse and is not responsible for the content included in these resources.

Please see additional Important Safety Information, including **Boxed WARNINGS** and Medication Guide, for BLINCYTO[®] on pages 13–14.

Important safety information

WHAT IS BLINCYTO® (blinatumomab)?

BLINCYTO® is a prescription medicine used to treat adults and children with:

- B-cell precursor acute lymphoblastic leukemia (ALL) in remission when only a small number of cancer cells remain in the body (minimal residual disease)
- B-cell precursor ALL that has come back or did not respond to previous treatments

ALL is a cancer of the blood in which a particular kind of white blood cell is growing out of control.

IMPORTANT SAFETY INFORMATION

What is the most important information I should know about BLINCYTO®?

- **Call your health care provider or get emergency medical help right away if you get any of the symptoms listed below:**
 - **BLINCYTO® may cause serious side effects that can be severe, life-threatening, or lead to death, including:**
 - **Cytokine Release Syndrome (CRS) and infusion reactions.** Symptoms of CRS and infusion reactions may include: fever, tiredness or weakness, dizziness, headache, low blood pressure, nausea, vomiting, chills, face swelling, wheezing or trouble breathing, and skin rash.
 - **Neurologic problems.** Symptoms of neurologic problems may include: seizures, difficulty in speaking or slurred speech, loss of consciousness, trouble sleeping, confusion and disorientation, loss of balance, headache, difficulty with facial movements, hearing, vision, or swallowing, and tremors.
 - Your health care provider will check for these problems during treatment with BLINCYTO®. Your health care provider may temporarily or completely stop your treatment with BLINCYTO® if you have severe side effects.

Who should not receive BLINCYTO®?

- Do not receive BLINCYTO® if you are allergic to blinatumomab or to any of the ingredients of BLINCYTO®.

Before receiving BLINCYTO®, tell your health care provider about all of your medical conditions, including if you or your child:

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- have an infection
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Please see BLINCYTO® [full Prescribing Information](#), including **BOXED WARNINGS** and Medication Guide.

Important safety information (cont'd)

Tell your health care provider about all the medicines you take, including prescription and over-the-counter medicines, vitamins, and herbal supplements.

What should I avoid while receiving BLINCYTO[®]?

- Do not drive, operate heavy machinery, or do other dangerous activities while you are receiving BLINCYTO[®] because BLINCYTO[®] can cause neurological symptoms such as dizziness, seizures, and confusion.

BLINCYTO[®] may cause serious side effects, including:

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- Abnormal liver blood test.** Your health care provider will do blood tests to check your liver before you start BLINCYTO[®] and during treatment with BLINCYTO[®].
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The most common side effects:

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 - Infections
 - Headache
 - Low red blood cell count (anemia)
 - Low white blood cell count (neutropenia)
 - Low platelet count (thrombocytopenia)

These are not all the possible side effects of BLINCYTO[®].

Call your health care provider for medical advice about side effects. You may report side effects to FDA at 1-800-FDA-1088.

Please read the accompanying Medication Guide before you or your child receives BLINCYTO[®] and before each BLINCYTO[®] infusion and discuss it with your doctor.

Acute lymphoblastic leukemia (ALL): A blood cancer in which the bone marrow makes too many lymphoblasts—a certain type of white blood cell.

Chemotherapy: A treatment that uses drugs to stop the replication of cancer cells, either by killing the cells or by stopping them from dividing. It is often called “chemo.”

Immunotherapy: A type of medicine that uses your body’s own immune system to help fight conditions such as cancer.

Infusion: A method of putting fluids, including drugs, into the bloodstream. It is also called “intravenous infusion.”

IV (intravenous): A way of giving a drug through a needle into a vein.

Relapse: The return of a disease or the signs and symptoms of a disease after a period of improvement.

Remission: A response to treatment where signs of cancer have disappeared. This does not always mean that the cancer has been cured.

1. BLINCYTO® (blinatumomab) prescribing information, Amgen. 2. National Cancer Institute. NCI Dictionary of Cancer Terms. <https://www.cancer.gov/publications/dictionaries/cancer-terms>. Accessed June 27, 2023. 3. American Cancer Society. Typical treatment of acute lymphocytic leukemia. <https://www.cancer.org/cancer/acute-lymphocytic-leukemia/treating/typical-treatment.html>. Accessed June 27, 2023. 4. American Cancer Society. What happens after treatment for acute lymphocytic leukemia? <https://www.cancer.org/cancer/acute-lymphocytic-leukemia/after-treatment/follow-up.html>. Accessed June 27, 2023. 5. Topp MS, Zimmerman Z, Cannell P, et al. Health-related quality of life in adults with relapsed/refractory acute lymphoblastic leukemia treated with blinatumomab. Published online ahead of print May 8, 2018. *Blood*. 2018. doi:10.1182/blood-2017-09-804658. 6. Data on file, Amgen; 2016. 7. Dombret H, Topp MS, Schuh A, et al. Blinatumomab vs SOC chemotherapy in first salvage compared with second or greater salvage in a phase 3 study. Presented at: 22nd Congress of the European Hematology Association; June 22-25, 2017; Madrid, Spain. Abstract S478. 8. BLINCYTO® (blinatumomab) medication guide, Amgen.

Please see BLINCYTO® [full Prescribing Information](#), including **BOXED WARNINGS** and Medication Guide.



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